

AMERICAN FARMER.

RURAL ECONOMY, INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS, PRICES CURRENT.

"O fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint
Agricolae." . . . VIRG.

VOL. II.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1820.

NUM. 1.

AGRICULTURE.

MEMOIRS OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF NEW CASTLE.—VOL. I.

[As we have not hitherto published the constitution of the Agricultural Society of the County of New Castle, we take this opportunity of recording it, together with, the act of incorporation passed by the Legislature with some other unimportant details of proceedings, which might be omitted as being of a local nature, were it not that it seems well to preserve the volume entire.

The proceedings published in this number form the introduction to the essay of Mr. Black, on the "intrinsic value," of land in the state of Delaware, and connected with that essay constitute the whole proceedings of the society, yet published. The beginning of that interesting memoir, for which the premium of silver plate was awarded to the author, will appear in our next paper, and will be continued until finished.—Mr. Black has found it impossible from its very nature, to compress a full consideration of the subject within a very small compass; but, as we presume all subscribers file the Farmer, (judging from the punctuality of all, in calling for missing numbers,) let this valuable essay be carefully read as it appears, and after the whole of it is out, it may then be read in connexion. The Farmer will then be in full possession of the author's arguments, and may make what comments or allowances he may see fit: we shall make our's in the course of publication.] [Edit. Am. Far.

AN ACT

TO INCORPORATE A SOCIETY, UNDER THE NAME AND STYLE
OF THE

Agricultural Society

OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-CASTLE.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware, in General Assembly met,* That John Way, Victor Dupont, Thomas Lea, Andrew Gray, Frederick Holtzbecker, Levi Boulden, John Crow, John Merritt, George Clark, David Stewart and Abraham Staats, in the County of New-Castle, be, and are hereby authorised, and appointed, each at his own usual place of residence, to open a book, and therein permit to be subscribed the name of any citizen of this State, above the age of 21 years upon the payment, by each and every such subscriber, of the sum of two dollars, to the commissioner in whose hands the book may be, wherein such subscription may be made.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted,* That the aforesaid books of subscription, shall be opened on the first Monday in March next, and continued open, and free to every person wishing to subscribe as aforesaid, until the first Monday in May thereafter. Due notice of all which, shall be given in the newspapers published in this State, by printed handbills distributed amongst the people of this state; and by notices set up in all the most public places within the County of New-Castle, by the aforesaid commissioners

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted,* That all whose names may be found entered as aforesaid in the books opened, and conducted according to the regulations prescribed by this act, and its several provisions, together with their successors, be, and they are hereby declared to be one body corporate and politic, in deed, and in law, under the name, style and letter of the "Agricultural Society of the County of New-Castle," and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and

a common seal, may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered in any court of law or equity in this State, and shall have and possess full power to make all ordinances, by-laws and regulations, not being contrary to the constitution and laws of this State or of the United States, which they, or a majority of them, may from time to time deem proper and necessary for perpetuating, well ordering, and governing the affairs of the said society, and for carrying into full and complete effect the designs of the said institution.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted,* That the members of the aforesaid agricultural society, who have subscribed, and paid as aforesaid, shall hold an election in the Court House in the town of New-Castle, on the first Monday in May next, for the appointment of one President, three Vice-Presidents, three Secretaries, and one recording Secretary, twelve members of the society, as a committee of correspondence, and one Treasurer, to serve as respectively appointed, for one year. And that annually thereafter, for ever, an election shall be held upon the first Monday of every May, at such place as the society may appoint, of which due public notice shall be given. And at every such election for officers as aforesaid, each member, being such at the time of any such election, shall be entitled to one vote, to be given by himself, or by proxy.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted,* That as soon as the Treasurer for the said society shall have been appointed, and given bond in such manner and with such securities as the society may deem proper, the commissioners herein before appointed, shall immediately pay over to him all monies received by each of them respectively on account of subscriptions made in pursuance of the first section of this act, retaining therefrom only such part as may have been necessarily expended in the discharge of the duties herein before assigned to them. Which, together with all such sums belonging to said society, as may hereafter in any way come into the hands of such treasurer, or any treasurer for the said society, he, and any such treasurer, is commanded to hold subject at all times to the order or orders of the society, to be drawn for, and applied as may from time to time be by the said society directed.

SEC. 6. *And be it enacted,* That the Agricultural Society of the County of New-Castle, shall by that name be able and capable in law, to have, take, purchase, receive, possess, enjoy and retain to them and their successors, lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels, and effects, of what kind, nature, or quality soever; and the same to sell, grant, demise, alien, or dispose of, as to the said society may seem most beneficial to the well-being of the same, and generally shall have power to act and transact, all matters and things, which bodies corporate and politic may lawfully do.

SEC. 7. *And be it enacted,* That the President, or one of the Vice-Presidents, and in the event of the absence of the President, and of all the Vice-Presidents of the said society, then a President appointed pro tem. by the members present, together with twelve members, may constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business relative to the affairs of the said society.

SEC. 8. *And be it enacted,* That the said society, to promote and encourage agriculture, and economies in husbandry (the objects of the institution of the said society) shall have right, and power, to ordain and grant premiums, and medals, or other gratuities, as rewards of merit, exertion, discovery, or improvement on the objects aforesaid, as they shall from time to time judge proper.

SEC. 9. *And be it enacted,* That every matter and thing, herein contained, shall be construed, and taken

most favourably for the said corporation. Provided always, nevertheless, that the said society under, and by the aforesaid name of incorporation, or under any other name, or style, whatsoever, shall not have power to emit, or issue bills of credit.

TRANSACTIONS

Of the Agricultural Society of the County of New-Castle.
MAY 4th, 1818.

Pursuant to act of the General Assembly of the State of Delaware, entitled, "An act to incorporate a society by the name and style of the Agricultural Society of the County of New-Castle," passed on the 31st day of January, 1818, the members assembled at the Court House in the town of New-Castle.—

George Clark, was appointed Chairman, and Samuel H. Black, secretary.

The society proceeded to the election of officers by ballot; and on the enumeration of the same, it appeared that

David Stewart was chosen President.

John Way,
George Clark, } Vice-Presidents.

Abraham Staats,
John R. Phillips,
Victor Dupont, } Secretaries.

Jacob Farns, junior.

John Crow, Recording Secretary.

COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE.

Thomas Mendenhall,	John T. Cochran,
Anthony Higgins,	Thomas Lea,
Francis Haughey,	Andrew Gray,
Henry Steele,	Nathan Thomas,
John Merritt,	James McCullough, junior.
Frederick H. Holtzbecker,	William G. Caulk.
John Sutton, Treasurer.	

The society being organized, the following resolutions were adopted;—

Resolved, That Samuel H. Black, John Crow, Thomas Mendenhall, Francis Haughey and Andrew Gray, be, and they are hereby appointed a committee to draft Ordinances, By-Laws and Regulations for perpetuating, well ordering and governing the affairs of the society.

Resolved, That the commissioners appointed for opening books of subscription in the respective hundreds, are hereby required to lay those books before the society at the next meeting.

Resolved, That the society adjourn to meet on the last Saturday of this instant, at this place, to receive the report of the committee appointed to draft the By-Laws.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the society be published in the two newspapers of this State.

MAY 31st, 1818.

The society met according to adjournment;

The committee appointed to report Ordinances, By-Laws and Regulations for the society, made their report to the society, which was read, amended and adopted as follows:

Ordinances, By-Laws, and Regulations, for the government of the Agricultural Society of the County of New-Castle.

Whereas it shall always be the object of the Agricultural society of the County of New-Castle, to investigate, and practically to improve the several branches of agriculture, by such ways and means, as with the blessings of Divine Providence, shall give to the cultivator of the earth the greatest possible return for his capital and labour.

Section 1. *Be it ordained*, That the presiding officer of the society, shall have power to maintain order, put all questions regularly moved and seconded, determine points of order, appoint committees, (except otherwise directed by the society,) sign all orders directed by vote of the society, give the casting vote upon an equal division of the members of the society; and shall have, possess, enjoy, and exercise such other powers, privileges, and authority, as is given and granted to a presiding officer of a deliberative assembly.

Sec. 2. *Be it ordained*, That it shall be the duty of the president of the society, at each regular meeting, to deliver an address upon some agricultural subject; or he shall appoint some one member to prepare, and deliver such address; in which case, he shall give the member so appointed, not less than ten days' notice of such appointment.

Sec. 3. *Be it ordained*, That the duties of the secretaries, shall be faithfully to note down all regular proceedings of the society at the meetings thereof; to draw orders authorised by the society; to transcribe and copy all papers and documents when ordered by vote of the society: to read all papers, written motions and resolutions, when regularly submitted by any member, or directed by the presiding officer; to record the votes of the society, and to enter the yeas and nays, when required by any member; and generally, to perform all duties which of right belong to secretaries of similar societies.

Sec. 4. *Be it ordained*, That it shall be the duty of the secretaries, after the adjournment of the society, to deliver over all such notes and proceedings of the society, to the recording secretary; to make and keep, in a book to be provided for that purpose, an alphabetical list of the members of the society, and the same to call over at the hour to which the society stands adjourned, and enter in the said book, the names of the absentees, and a list of which shall be delivered forthwith to the treasurer, together with the amount of fine incurred by each absentee.

Sec. 5. *Be it ordained*, That the treasurer of the society shall receive all monies accruing to the society and the same shall hold subject to the order of the society: he shall enter in a book to be provided for that purpose, the several sums, and from whom received, and at what time; also shall enter the several sums paid by orders drawn on him, the date, and to whom paid, which book shall be inspected from time to time, by such committee as shall be appointed by the society for that purpose: he shall give bond, with approved security to the society, in the sum of one thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duty as treasurer and paying over the balance remaining in his hands, to his successor in that office; also for the safe delivery over of all books and papers in his hands, whole, entire and undamaged, when thereunto required.

Sec. 6. *And be it ordained*, That the duties of the recording secretary, shall be to enter in books to be provided for that purpose, a true copy of the proceedings of the society, as they shall be furnished him by the secretaries of the society from time to time; and copies of such proceedings to make and transmit, where and when ordered by the society; such books and papers he shall submit to the examination of the society, and the same deliver over to his successor in that office, by order and authority of the society.

Sec. 7. *And be it ordained*, That the recording secretary shall keep the seal of the society, and shall make impressions of the same when duly authorised; and the said seal, unimpaired shall deliver over, with the books, to his successor in office. The recording secretary shall counter-sign all orders authorised by the society, and entry thereof as well in relation to number, and amount, as in whose favour, and for what purpose, shall be entered in a book provided for that purpose.

Sec. 8. *And be it ordained*, That such members as reside within the County of New-Castle, shall be deemed resident, and those residing elsewhere; *honorary members*; a resident member shall pay on his initiation, two dollars, and one dollar annually, in half yearly payments, as long as he shall continue a member.

Sec. 9. *And be it ordained*, That if at any time, two years' fines and forfeitures, shall remain unpaid, if a president, thirty dollars; vice-president, twenty dollars; a secretary, or recording secretary, a member of the committee of correspondence; a member of the committee of examiners, or treasurer, ten dollars; or a member, five dollars: such delinquent's name shall be struck from the roll, and no longer, nor for ever thereafter, be considered a member of the society.

Sec. 10. *Be it ordained*, That any officer or member of the society, may for other offence, be expelled, on a vote of two-thirds of the society, at a regular meeting; but may be reinstated, two-thirds of the members present agreeing thereto.

Sec. 11. *Be it ordained*, That in debate in the society, the same order and decorum shall be observed by the member as in common and deliberative assemblies, and agreeably to the rules of parliamentary practice.

Sec. 12. *Be it ordained*, That the society shall meet on the first Monday of May, August, November, and February, annually, at such hour as may be agreed on by the society.

Sec. 13. *Be it ordained*, That for non-attendance of a president, at the hour and place of meeting, he shall forfeit and pay two dollars; that for the non-attendance at the time and place, by a vice-president, he shall forfeit and pay one dollar and fifty cents; a secretary, recording secretary, a member of the committee of correspondence, or committee of examiners, or a treasurer, one dollar; a member fifty cents; unless excused by a vote of the society.

Sec. 14. *Be it ordained*, That any person residing in the County of New-Castle may be admitted a resident member, on motion or resolution and vote, having two-thirds present in his favour. Every member will be required to sign the by-laws of the society, and pay his initiation fee, before he shall be entitled to a seat in the society.

Sec. 15. *Be it ordained*, That honorary members may be admitted, residing in any part of the world, on nomination by a resident member, and a ballot, having three fourths of the members present, in his favour; when admitted, they shall be subject to the following rules, to wit: Pay an initiation fee of twenty dollars, sit in meetings of the society, and debate upon any subject before the society; but not entitled to vote. They shall have the privilege of corresponding through the medium of the committee of correspondence, or committee of examiners on rural affairs.

Sec. 16. *Be it ordained*, That every honorary or resident member elected, shall be notified of his election, by one of the secretaries in the following form: "*The Agricultural Society of New-Castle County*" have elected (a Resident or Honorary Member,) in testimony of their confidence of your capacity and inclination to promote the objects of the Society." Which certificate shall be given under the seal of the society, and signed by the President.

Sec. 17. *Be it ordained*, That a committee of five examiners, shall annually be appointed, whose duty it shall be to report on all Essays and papers read in the society, upon the subject of agriculture, Horticulture, or husbandry, previous to any final decision as to the award of a Prize, or propriety of publishing such productions.

Sec. 18. *Be it ordained*, That the society shall, at least once every year, propose some appropriate Prize, adapted in value to the state of their fund, for the greatest produce of native grain or grass, raised from some given quantity of land, not less than one acre, in one season. In deciding upon awards, the amount of money and labour expended, with the time employed, the situation of the land, in relation to the sources of manure; all of which shall be fairly stated, and made appear; the product of the same piece of land, shall never be twice entitled to a Prize.

Sec. 19. *Be it ordained*, That the society shall propose a prize for the best Essay written upon any given subject, connected with Agriculture, Horticulture, or Husbandry. Such Essay must be original, and partly, at least, experimental. The subject of any such Essay, must be agreed to by the society. No Prize shall be adjudged, except to a resident or honorary member.

Sec. 20. *Be it ordained*, That any member may, at any stated meeting of the society, read, or cause to be read, any paper upon a subject connected with Agriculture or Husbandry, by giving at least ten days' previous notice of his wish, to the committee of examiners; provided the said committee shall deem the essay to merit the attention of the society.

Sec. 21. *Be it ordained*, That it shall be the duty of the corresponding committee to maintain a constant intercourse with similar societies in other states, by letter, upon all subjects connected, either directly or remotely, with Agriculture and Husbandry: to obtain models of, or information upon all implements deemed useful, and not generally known, in rural affairs; together with specimens of seeds, roots, and plants, and a description of all domestic animals as well as their several uses, not common amongst us: copies and examples of all which to be submitted to the society from time to time.

Sec. 22. *Be it ordained*, That it shall be the privilege of each member of the committee of correspondence, in the name of the society, to execute the foregoing duties individually, or with one or more of his colleagues, or upon occasions deemed more than ordinarily important, by a union of all the members of the said committee.

Sec. 23. *Be it ordained*, That it shall be especially the province of the committee of correspondence, to obtain for, and at the expense of the society, any books, agricultural implements, seeds, roots, plants, or domestic animals, specimens of domestic fabrics, or foreign manufactures, when deemed useful to our domestic economy, as the same may, from time to time, be ordered and directed by a vote of the society.

Sec. 24. *Be it ordained*, That a volume of transactions, containing all essays, papers, experiments, discoveries, and proceedings of the society, or in any way coming within their knowledge and possession, and deemed likely to prove useful to the interest of farmers, shall be annually published, under the care and superintendence of such committee, as the society may appoint for that purpose.

Sec. 25. *Be it ordained*, That each member, whether resident or honorary, shall be entitled and receive, free of charge, one copy of the transactions of the society, as soon as published: one copy shall be forwarded by the recording secretary, to each Agricultural society in the United States; and like interchange solicited from them; the remainder to be sold at such price as may be deemed reasonable by the society, and the proceeds added to the fund.

Sec. 26. *Be it further ordained*, That the recording secretary shall procure a common seal for the society, which shall be a circular piece of brass, of the size of a dollar, with the following device thereon, to wit: *The rising Sun, a Plough, a Hand holding a Sickle therein, and a Scythe*; and around the device, shall be described, in Roman characters, "*The Agricultural Society of the county of New-Castle.*"

Sec. 27. *Be it further ordained*, That the ordinances and By-Laws, for the government of this society, be published in the pamphlet form, under the superintendence of the recording secretary; and that one copy thereof, be transmitted to each member of the society; to which shall be prefixed, the List of Officers, and the names of the members, in alphabetical order, and the act of incorporation.

The commissioners appointed for opening books of subscription, laid the same before the meeting, when the following persons were found to be regular members.

Alexander, Archibald, M. C. H.—Black, H. Samuel, M. C. H.—Boulden, Levi, M. C. H.—Boulden, Nathan, M. C. H.—Boulden, Benjamin, ST. C. H.—Clark, George, M. L. H.—Cochran, T. John, ST. C. H.—Cochran, E. Richard, ST. C. H.—Caulk, G. William, M. C. H.—Crow John, M. C. H.—Crawford, Alexander, APP. H.—Dupont, Victor, M. W. H.—Dupont, E. I. C. H.—Eves, D. John, M. C. H.—Fariss, Jacob, JUN. F. C. H.—Gemmill, Hugh, W. C. H.—Gillespie, George, W. C. H.—Gray, Andrew, M. C. H.—Holzbecker, H. Frederick, W. C. H.—Haughey, Francis, M. C. H.—Haughey, H. Charles, ST. C. H.—Higgins, Anthony, M. L. H.—Johns, Kensey, JUN. N. C. H.—Lea,

Thomas, B. W. H.—Lewden, Jeremiah, N. C. H.—Meteer, Samuel, M. C. H.—Mendenhall, Thomas, N. C. H.—Merritt, John, St. G. H.—McCrone, John, N. C. H.—Morriss, L. John, C. H.—McCullough, James, Jun. N. C. H.—Nivin, David, W. C. H.—Poole, William, C. H.—Phillips, R. John, M. C. H.—Rice, Washington, M. C. H.—Phillips, Thomas, W. C. H.—Robinson, Joseph, C. H.—Riley, Thomas, N. C. H.—Rybold, Philip, N. L. H.—Stewart, David, St. G. H.—Steele, Henry, N. C. H.—Smith, James, N. C. H.—Staats, Abraham, APPK. H.—Sutton, John, R. L. H.—Smith, William, W. C. H.—Thomas, Samuel, St. G. H.—Thomas, Nathan, St. G. H.—Way, John, C. H.—Warner, John, C. H.

The society adjourned to meet at the Court House on the 3d day of August next, at 2 o'clock, A. M.

AUGUST 3, 1818.

The society met according to adjournment; present,

David Stewart, *President*.

John Way, } *Vice-President*.

George Clark, } *Secretaries*.

Victor Dupont, } *Secretaries*.

Jacob Fariss, junior, } *Secretaries*.

John Crow, *Recording Secretary*.

Nathan Thomas, } *Committee of Correspondence*.

Francis Haughey, } *Committee of Correspondence*.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Samuel H. Black, } *John McCrone*,

John D. Eves, } *Philip Rybold*,

David Nivin, } *James Smith*,

Thomas Riley.

On motion of Samuel H. Black, seconded by David Nivin, John Sellers was admitted a resident member.

The President appointed for the current year,—

Samuel H. Black, } *A Committee of Examiners*.

Victor Dupont, }

John Crow, }

Kensley Johns, Junior, }

Andrew Gray, }

On motion of Samuel H. Black, the following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That a piece of silver plate, with such device and impression thereon as may be deemed proper by the committee of examiners for the time being, not to exceed twenty dollars in value, be awarded to any member of this society who shall at the stated meeting in November next, present and read before the society the best written Essay on the intrinsic value of arable land.

Resolved, That a piece of silver plate, with such device and impressions as may be deemed proper by the committee of examiners for the time being, not exceeding twenty dollars in value, be awarded to any member of the society, who shall exhibit the requisite proof of having raised the greatest quantity of wheat from one acre of land, subject to the direction of the 18th section of the By-laws, at the meeting of the society in August next.

Resolved, That a piece of silver plate, with such device and impressions as may be deemed proper by the committee of examiners for the time being, not exceeding in value twenty dollars, be awarded to any member of this society who may exhibit the requisite proof of having raised the greatest quantity of Indian corn on one acre of land, subject to the direction provided by the 18th section of the By-laws, to be determined at the meeting of the society in February, 1820.

On motion of John Crow, the following persons were admitted as honorary members, agreeable to the 15th section of the By-laws; to wit: Nicholas Ridgeley, George Cummins, Isaac Davis, Cornelius P. Comegys, Henry M. Ridgely, Thomas Clayton, William H. Wells, Joseph Haslett, Manean Bull, Samuel Paynter, Andrew Naudain, Jacob Stout, Andrew Barrett, William Warner, William Kennedy, Jesse Greene, Henry Molliston, William B. Couper, Benjamin Burton, Presly Spruance.

On motion the 12th section of the By-laws was amended by inserting after the word "May," in the second line, the words "and last Monday of." The society adjourned to meet on the last Monday of November next, at this place.

NOVEMBER 30, 1818.

The society met agreeable to adjournment, present,

George Clark, *Vice-President*.

Victor Dupont, } *Secretaries*.

Jacob Fariss, }

John Crow, *Recording Secretary*.

Thomas Mendenhall, } *Committee of Correspondence*.

Fred'k H. Holtzbecker, }

Nathan Thomas, }

Henry Steele, }

Andrew Gray, }

John Sutton, *Treasurer*.

Samuel H. Black, } *Committee of Examiners*.

Victor Dupont, }

Kensley Johns, junior, }

John Crow, }

Andrew Gray, }

MEMBERS

Archibald Alexander, } *John McCrone*,

Benjamin Boulden, } *David Nivin*,

John D. Eves, } *James Smith*,

Hugh Gemmill, } *Philip Rybold*,

George Gillespie, } *John Sellers*,

John L. Morriss.

On motion, Richard E. Smith and Henry Bowman, were admitted resident members.

On motion, an essay on the intrinsic value of arable land, written by Samuel H. Black, was read.

Resolved, That the piece of silver plate proposed at the meeting of the society on the 3d day of August last, for the best written Essay on the intrinsic value of arable land, be, and the same is hereby awarded to Samuel H. Black. Also ordered that the same shall be published in the annual volume, and delivered to the members of the society.

(To be Continued.)

ON THE BEST MODE OF TAKING UP LARGE

Trees & Stumps by the Roots.

In Cleaning new Ground for Cultivation,—making Turnpikes, &c. &c.

Wishing, as far as practicable, to give variety and usefulness to the columns of the Farmer; it occurred to us that the publick was in want of information on the above subject.—A friend in Virginia, pointed our attention to the machine, invented by a Swiss peasant, and given in Mill's Husbandry, an English work published about fifty years since.

As, however, on a view of the drawing, that machine appears too complicated and costly for the private purposes of an individual, and as improvements have doubtless been made since that was invented, we are taking pains to collect the best accounts of them.—The first which has come to hand is the following letter from Mr. Mills, of Baltimore, the Architect who furnished the plan of the Washington Monument, in Howard's Park.

[Edit. Am. Far.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

SIR,

Agreeably to your request, I here subjoin such information as I possess, relative to the most effectual and economical mode of rooting up trees and stumps, and splitting great blocks of wood.—It is a matter of surprise that so little attention has been paid to this subject, when we consider its importance both on the ground of saving labour, and loss, sustained by the farmer in allowing great stumps and blocks to remain in his fields. It is true, there have been several machines invented, which by mechanical force are applied to tear up trees; but their unwieldy nature and expensive construction, render them extremely objectionable in common cases.—To those whose business and whose interest it is to examine into this subject, it is a little strange that the aid of that powerful agent, Gunpowder, should not have occurred.—The

effect, simplicity, and economy of this mode must be evident to every one, and it remained only to devise the most handy machine to put this principal into operation.

In the course of my researches into the useful arts, I have met with two plans of applying gunpowder to the rooting and breaking up trees; the simplicity of the machines recommend them particularly to our notice. I would, therefore, through the medium of your useful paper, present drawings and descriptions of each of them for the benefit of the agricultural community.—I shall commence with that machine which is applied to the blowing up of trees and stumps.

It will be seen by the drawing that the principal of this engine is that of a bomb mortar.—It consists of a bar of forged iron, about 2 feet 8 inches long, one inch thick towards the handle, and two inches towards the breech or platform.

The platform which is circular is 14 inches diameter, this platform serves as the base of the chamber or furnace of the mine, which is 3 inches in diameter and 3 inches 8 lines in the length of its bore.

The stopper or tampion which serves as a plug to the mine, is of the same diameter to enter within after a slight paper or wadding.—It is attached by a chain to the gun or mortar, which last is 8 inches diameter.

About 2 inches above is added a small touch-hole and pan. The hole is directed in an angle of 45 degrees, and is primed with powder to communicate with the charge, with which the chamber is filled up to the stopper.

This mortar may be cast even with more facility in brass or iron, and in this case it must be a little thicker in all its dimensions, in order to afford a resistance equal to that of the forged iron.

When the machine is charged with powder, a small excavation is made with a pick-axe in the centre of the stump or foot of the tree.—The machine is then placed in it so that the plug immediately touches the wood.—Care must be taken to fill all the vacancies either with stones or pieces of iron or wood, more especially beneath the platform of the instrument, in order that the explosion of the powder may have its full effect on the stump, of which if necessary the principal roots should first be cut, if any appear on the surface of the ground near the tree that is to be eradicated.—When the machine is firmly fixed in its place, the priming is put into the pan, and slow match applied, the length of which is sufficient to allow time to retire to a proper distance from the explosion.

By an inspection of the plan and section, every one will perceive the utility of this simple machine, and it may be easily made by any intelligent smith.

A. Plan of the machine about 2 feet 3 inches long.—See next page.

B. Section of do. 10 inches high comprehending the plug.

a. The plug with its cap fastened to the chain.

b. The chamber for the powder.

c. The touch-hole.

The middle figure represents the machine placed under the stump of a tree.

I shall now proceed to give a drawing and description of the instrument, used for splitting by the force of gunpowder the most knotty and troublesome blocks of wood.

This machine is equally simple with the former, and has been used in England with complete success, under the patronage of Sir Joseph Banks.—The inventor, Mr. Knight, received the silver medal from the Society of Arts.

Every one knows that a vast quantity of timber is left to rot in the woods, from the circumstance of the great difficulty, labour and loss of time, experienced in breaking up logs of wood for the purposes of fuel.—This applies particularly to the stumps of roots of large Oaks, Elms, Yews, &c.

Sometimes gunpowder is used by setting a blast in a similar way to that in mines or stone quarries. This method, though less laborious than by means of the axe and wedges, is tedious and attended with several difficulties, requiring considerable experience and dexterity, or the plug will be more frequently blown out, than the block rent by the explosion.

With the view of obviating these difficulties, this instrument about to be described, has been constructed.—Its simplicity, portability, and safety, will recommend it to general use.—From the form of it, we may properly term it a blasting screw; the drawing at

A. represents this instrument.—See below.

B. A wire for the purpose of occasionally cleaning the touch-hole, previous to the introduction of the quick match.

C. An augur proper to bore holes to secure the change of the screw.

D. A gouge to make an entrance for the augur.

E. A lever to wind the screw into the wood, with a leather thong.

F. Attached to it, in order to fasten it occasionally to the screw to prevent its being lost, in case it should be thrown out when the block is burst open—a circumstance which does not often occur; for in all my experiments, says Mr. K—, when the wood has been tolerably sound, I have always found the screw left fixed in one side of the divided mass.*

A roll of twine is to be steeped in a solution of nitre, for the purpose of a quick match or train to discharge the powder, by thrusting a piece thereof, down the touch hole, after taking out the wire B.

I shall now close with an extract of a letter, giving an account of some experiments made with this instrument, by J. Lloyd, Esq. as it may prove satisfactory to see such respectable testimony of its merits.

"I have used," observes Mr. L. "the blasting screw, all the last and preceding winter with the greatest success, and have gained many loads of fuel, which otherwise would have been suffered to rot.—Sir Joseph Banks lamented when he saw the operation of this instrument, that he had not seen such a contrivance as this, many years ago; he considers it a valuable acquisition.—When I was at Overton, some pieces of very tough, knotty, close grained oak, were picked from the timber heap, for the use of the

Gregory lead mine, by Sir Joseph Banks' direction, and the screw severed some pieces four or five feet in length, and nine or ten in diameter, throwing them some feet asunder, to the surprise of the miners, who were assembled on the mine bank.—Sir Joseph took the screw with him to Revesby-Abby in Lincolnshire, where, I understand he had some large roots, that had lain by many years as useless.

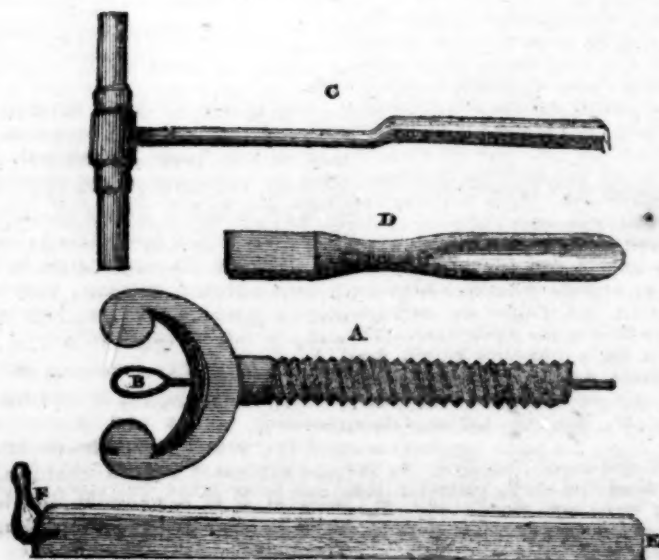
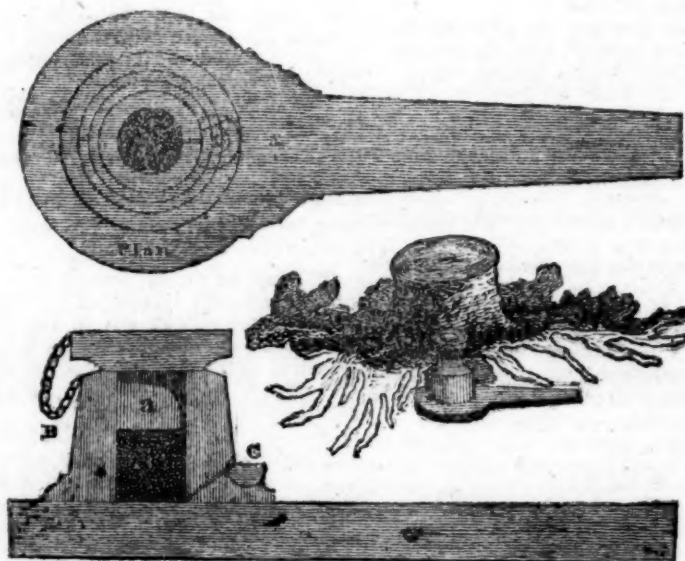
"We have used it without a single accident; but my neighbour Lord Kirkwall, having procured one to be made by that which I had, one of his servants in his Lordship's absence I presume, put too much powder into the hole, and the screw was blown as high as a one pair of stairs window, and passed through it into an apartment where a person then happened to be, but without any further mischief, than the loss of a pane of glass. Any one that uses this instrument, will soon learn what depth of screw will be sufficient to split any root in proportion to its strength, taking care that the screw has sufficient hold to resist the force of the powder

before the root is cleft.—I think much powder may be saved by using a cotton match, impregnated by a solution of saltpetre, or any of the combustible matters generally made use of in fire work; and by the use of the cotton, the hole through the screw may be lessened, which will add to the action of the confined powder, though a straw filled with powder, in the manner in which the miners use it, answers very well; should any one be timid in using the screw, a chain or rope may easily be attached to the screw, and that fixed to any log or fastened to a stake driven into the ground. If the wood is rotten, the screw cannot act."

After this review of the subject, I am of opinion that the farmer will consult his own interest, by possessing one or both of these machines, and especially the latter, as in the case of trees cut down in the forest, the labour saved in splitting them up, would in the course of even one day, pay the cost of the instrument.

I am, sir, respectfully,

ROBERT MILLS.



* This was the result of a trial which I made with a blasting screw of this kind last Summer. R. M.

No. 1,

Of a Series of Papers communicated for the Farmer, by Geo. W. Jeffreys, Esq. of North Carolina.

On the System of Husbandry

PRACTISED IN LOUDOUN COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

Loudoun County, August 12th, 1818.

DEAR SIR,—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of yours of July, and I venture, although but an indifferent pensman, to answer your queries on Loudoun husbandry. I hope you will excuse my manner of writing, and attend only to the matter which I shall communicate, which is founded on a long experience in agricultural pursuits; and as information is all you want, I shall endeavour to answer your queries, by taking them collectively, and in so doing, I shall confine myself to stubborn facts which cannot be disproved.

The first thing that I shall notice is the plough.—The improvement of this valuable machine, was the first step we took to improve our lands, we formerly adopted the absurd plan of shallow ploughing, leaving the under stratum unbroken, which should have been torn up and mixed with the surface; we have constructed our ploughs much larger and stronger than they formerly were; the mould boards are all of cast iron. We seldom break up our land with less than three horses to a plough, which enables us to plough our ground deep. In the fall or early in the spring we break up our corn ground, then harrow it well with a heavy iron toothed harrow, this done, checker it with a shovel plough, leaving our rows from 3½ to 4 feet apart, ready for planting. When we commence planting corn, we take out water and plaster of Paris, and after wetting the corn then put on as much plaster as will stick to it, and make the grains separate freely, and keep it in that state by adding water and plaster when necessary, until we are done planting. When our corn gets to the usual size, for harrowing, say four or five inches high, we hitch two horses to a harrow, and run once over each row, minding to straighten all the corn, that gets bent or covered up by this operation. When our corn is fit for thinning, we generally leave but two stalks in a hill, after we have done this, let our land be never so good, we take as much plaster as we can with a thumb and two fingers, and drop on each hill of corn—should drought succeed after we have done plastering, we do well to work our corn so as to cover the plaster, as long droughts and hot sun are injurious to its stimulating powers. This method of cultivating corn, is generally pursued here, and seven or eight barrels to the acre, is considered a saving crop, but ten or more to the acre is very common here.

I have been in the habit of using plaster more than twenty years, and its effects on every kind of vegetation (sedge-grass excepted, which it diminishes) are surprisingly great, there is no arable land left unsown with clover seed here,—neither is plaster of so much benefit to land left bare of grass; plaster is not a manure, but a stimulus; it stimulates clover, and clover manures the land; three pecks of plaster are enough as a top dressing for clover per acre, and all kinds of small grain including hemp and flax, are benefitted by the same quantity to the acre. Early in the spring we sow plaster on our clover pastures and grain fields, our sheep are not permitted to run in the clover fields in the winter, and are kept out in the spring, until the clover is well grown—at this time also hogs are permitted to graze upon it, and if they are well salted, they will thrive as long as the clover lasts. The second crop injures stock, particularly horses, very much, by creating a slabbering, and it is best to keep them off, and devote the second crop to seed, as it makes the best seed. We generally salt our clover hay, and put it under cover, not much together; mixing it with straw, answers a good purpose. In saving clover seed, the heads should be gathered quite dry, and kept in that state until sown. Those who save seed for market, too often heat it, which prevents it from coming up; the good or bad quality of clover

seed may be discovered by filling a glass tumbler half full of water, and dropping a few seed in, those that sink are good, those that swim are generally deprived of their vegetating powers. Clean seed should be sown in the following manner. Let the weather be calm (which is also necessary for sowing plaster) and let the ground be laid off into eight feet lands; take as much seed as you can between your thumb and two fingers for every two casts or steps, and let the casts not exceed the width of the land. But we generally raise our own seed, and sow it in the chaff.

Wheat is grown here mostly upon fallowed land, which is prepared as follows: in the months of August and September, we turn our clover under nine or ten inches deep, in ten or fifteen days after we harrow the ground well, then sow and plough in the seed with a shovel plough in eight feet lands, this method saves the trouble of staking off the ground in the spring of the year, for sowing clover seed and plaster, which should be done in March or April. But sowing fallow with one ploughing is the general practice here, we sow one and a half bushels of wheat on the acre. The average product of the wheat crops may be stated to be from 18 to 30 bushels to the acre: I have myself raised crops of wheat averaging 30 bushels to the acre off of fields, which before I used plaster and clover, would not bring me more than 18 bushels.

Manure is a grand object here, every thing taken from the earth, when returned is beneficial to it. Mr. Madison has a more favourable opinion of cornstalks than I have, cornstalks and buckwheat straw, answer very well to fill gulleys—when we get out our wheat we haul out the straw into the fields, and stack it in pens on the poorest places of the field, and let our cattle have their will of it—all other coarse kinds of manure ought to be taken to the field before it loses any of its strength and ploughed in. Where there are but few or no slaves our farms are small, 150 or 200 acres are considered a good farm, one third ought to be left uncleared—ten or twelve acres are sufficient for meadow, as we mow as much clover off our highland as we want.

All timothy meadows are the better of water, especially in the winter—throw the water over a bank and let it freeze no matter how deep. All wet land ought to be drained by ditching—if there is not much water, cut your ditch two feet deep and as wide, fill it half full with round stones, then take cornstalks, leaves, buckwheat straw, or any other trash and cover the stones, then fill the ditch with dirt, and it wants no more repairs.

There are different soils here, as many as two or three different kinds in one field; red land is the worst, and requires the most manure, the gray flint is the most durable. Our former mode of fencing was with split rails, but as wood grows scarce, we substitute stone, and that is one reason why our lands sell so high. From Potowmac to Fauquier I suppose is 25 miles—from Goose creek to the Frederic line 20 miles. On this tract of land I suppose there is stone enough to enclose it all in 20 acre fields. Our mode of putting up stone fence, is as follows—1st, Clear away the loose earth four feet wide to prevent the frost from getting under it—then haul the largest stones and put them in the bottom—taper it on each side till it is twelve inches wide on the top, this is done by stretching a line on each side, fixed to a frame like a rafter level four feet high the shape of the fence. When the fence is raised four feet high with stone, we take stones that will reach across the top, and place them along the distance of the rails, lay one rail on each stone, then two stakes to each rail, and a rider on the top; this strengthens the fence and prevents sheep from climbing over.*

I remain your obd't. servant,

Geo. W. Jeffreys, Esq.

ROBERT RUSSELL.

* For abundant information on the value and the construction of stone fences: see the communications from Peter Minor, Secretary of the Agricultural Society of Abemarle, and of Judge Holmes, of Virginia, published in Vol. I. of the American Farmer, pages 358, 395.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

ON THE MEANS OF DESTROYING THE SNOW DROP.

Brandywine, 21st 2d mo. 1820.

RESPECTED FRIEND,—Observing some inquiries in the Amer. Farmer, Vol. I. No. 47, concerning the pernicious plant called "Snow Drop" which has a bulbous root of so hardy a nature as to resist frost, as well as every other extreme vicissitudes of weather or climate, and as the inquirer observes, will lay exposed on a rock through the winter, and vegetate in the spring—they were introduced as a garden flower at the early settlement of the country. There is much reason to deplore the introduction of a plant so evil in its consequences and so unconquerable in its nature for the gratification of a small and very transient flower. I have always traced their origin to old gardens from whence they spread, and are increased rapidly by ploughing—and separating the roots which resemble the garlic root, but far surpassing in its evil consequences. I discovered a spot in one of my fields some years past, very limited, but by ploughing inadvertently through it, they were carried in different directions—after which, they began to appear in divers places. I then had them taken up carefully, so as to get master of all but the original spot, which I endeavoured to keep circumscribed, in order to apply some severe remedy to that spot, that would destroy every thing of a vegetable nature, but ultimately found nothing but fire would do it. Last spring as that field was ploughed for corn, being in a good grass sward, I staked out the limits of the infested ground, 4 or 5 rods square, and as it was well ploughed, and laid over handsomely from 4 to 6 inches in depth to keep below the roots, they are generally turned up. I then had them, after drying a day or two, cut in short length and set on the edge, curving a little, to cause them to stand on the edge to dry after a few days, preparation was made for burning by collecting some old stumps, with other dry wood, and brush, making a heap of a cart load or two in such a manner as to form two or three avenues to the outside, after being covered with sods in form of a collier's coalpit, these avenues filled with combustible materials, straw amongst the rest, fire was communicated at the avenues at the bottom, being left open at the crown, also, which gave the fire a speedy draft, to the heart of the mass of combustibles in a few minutes, and issued out at the apex. I then speedily covered the top with sods with the grass next the fire, as the whole covering was in that mode, the materials being dry, the fire became very strong, the sods were constantly applied in every spot, when the smoke became strong; by this means, the heat was confined so as to work through the whole mass, and the progress was slow after the first day or two; it burnt about a week, by this time I doubted whether it had heat enough to complete the burning of the whole, having much earth to overpower, as I could not disengage the mould without scattering the roots, another heap of wood as before, begun another fire which readily completed the business, and afforded means of finishing the unburnt sods, that were remaining of the first heap as they had become dry by this time, all the scattering roots were collected and burnt, the ashes were spread last fall and the ground ploughed with the whole field after the corn was taken off, intending for barley this spring.

A day or two past, I was examining the spot and found some roots yet that had escaped our notice, being turned up with the fall ploughing, and washed clean by the rains so as to be easily gathered, all that were put in the heaps, were effectually burnt, but I have no doubt of getting rid of them now by attention, as the ground will have several ploughings and harrowings before it is laid down in grass after a wheat crop, and every time the roots are turned up, and get a rain they are readily gathered.

Burning is effectual as far as it can be applied, but on a large scale it would be a heavy undertaking. I made some calculation from the specimen tried, and found the labour including timber for fuel to be from

fifty to sixty dollars to the acre, and believe from late observations, further attention is yet requisite to prevent the few remaining roots from spreading, yet I hope to accomplish the object.

Reply to the Editor's Note.—Sylvanus is under a mistake in the garlic, if turned up by the plough, so as to be exposed without cover, the winter's frost will cause it to become a watery mass, covered by the outer root or skin, and will not vegetate; but I make no doubt many will lay safe under the mould and vegetate again.

But a spring ploughing for either oats or barley, and then to prepare the same ground for wheat, effectually prevents it seeding amongst the wheat; there is more injury from garlic by bad ploughing, than perhaps any other cause.

That is very evident from a clover lay, being turned down with one ploughing for wheat in a garlic country, surely produces seed amongst the wheat, although a good culture when there is no garlic. We grind grain for the country around us, and it has become proverbial when garlic appears amongst the grain—there has been bad ploughing: and it might be added, neglect of manure also.

C. K.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

A Practical Farmer,

ON THE BEST MODE OF IMPROVING POOR LAND.

No. II.

On the best course of cultivation and management to improve poor land, founded on actual experience, and suited to the condition of Farmers in moderate circumstances—recommended especially to the attention of all landholders south of the great mail road, running through the State of Maryland from Delaware to the District of Columbia.

In my first number, having endeavoured to instruct the young farmer in the necessity of system, and the proper management of hands, &c., I now produce for his consideration, the best modes, in my opinion, of managing and improving a poor farm. Suppose the farm has a tolerable old house upon it, it will be best as times are hard, and probably the capital small, to repair sufficiently to make it warm, and comfortable; but by all means avoid extensive alterations or additions, (provided it will accommodate the family) which too often takes the principal part of the capital, from the main object, the improvement of the land; an error too often committed by citizens on turning farmers, who in many respects manage the best. Every possible effort should be made to save capital for the purpose of improving the soil, and in order to illustrate more fully its value, I will bring into view a supposition:—Suppose the first year his land produced six bushels of grain,

Worth per acre - - - -	\$6 00
Cost of cultivation, &c. per acre - -	6 00
Profit - - - - -	00 00

But how different will the farmer's profit appear, when he has judiciously expended capital so as to make his land produce twenty bushels of grain per acre,

Worth - - - - -	\$20 00
Cost of cultivation, &c. - - - -	6 00
Profit - - - - -	14 00

Besides the profit that will follow the next 5 or 7 years—this calculation is founded on experience, and ought to satisfy any person that it is not the quantity, but the *quality* of land cultivated, that is to give the profit, or how would it be possible for tenants in England to pay three pounds sterling rent per acre for land, and almost as much more in taxes and tithes, yet by their great industry and attention to *fertilizing* their land and other *good management*, enable themselves to live very independent?—and this is often done on lands, which when first entered upon, were as poor as many of our waste lands. The land therefore must be made *rich* if we expect profit—let our situation be what it may; perhaps there is some fertilizer in the neighbouring, if the soil is sandy, add thereto stiff clay, if too stiff add sand; if the land is improveable by gypsum or plaster, it may do without manure but take only one crop off before it is *laid down in clover*, in order to preserve the little strength yet remaining in the land, to afford it a cover of clover, which will soon improve it.

The navigable bay and rivers of our state, afford abundant means and conveniences for fertilization which navigable water occupies nearly one-third of the state, affording means of transporting our produce from many of our doors, and we may on our return bring manure, lime, (which last is the strongest manure I have ever tried) ashes, &c. from our cities; which, together with sea-ore, fish, and a proper attention to our stock yard, will amply supply us with manures. Having procured what manure we can, next proceed in March, or April to plough all such parts of the farm as were in corn, or any thing that had a tendency to clear it of blue grass the preceding season and sow it down with oats at 1½ to 2 bushels per acre, according to the strength of the land; and harrow until it is well fined, and then immediately after the harrow, not giving time for the ground to settle or close together, sow 6 quarts of clover seed per acre, but it is all-important to sow the seed immediately after the harrow; whilst the ground is in order the seed will vegetate sooner, and will require no brushing in.

If the land is improveable by plaster, mix one bushel of it with the quantity of seed intended for an acre, and sow them together, it saves sowing the land twice, and the seed can be sowed much better, sow the oats as early in the spring as possible provided the ground is not too wet, then immediately commence the improvement of another portion of the land, clear all the fence rows and branches of bushes, and fill all gutters, and finch, or under-drain all damp or moist places, then commence ploughing with a good plough, that will turn the furrow handsomely over, and sufficiently deep to bring up some of the under stratum that has not been moved for many years, which is often richer than the top; then give it one good stroke with a heavy harrow, which will close the seams and will by that means rot much better. Immediately after harvest plough it again in dry weather if possible, the sun being very hot at this season of the year, will destroy grass roots and other pernicious weeds, so injurious to the succeeding crops; then harrow as before.

Some time previous to the right time for sowing wheat or rye,* I commence laying out my field in lands of seven yards wide, with a very light furrow, and then cross those furrows at right angles the same width, making an intersection of seven yards apart all over the field; this is soon done, and will be a guide to the carter when hauling out manure; at each of these intersections I put down a heap, one fourth of a load, which would measure from 20 to 25 bushels, and 90 of those heaps, or 22½ cart loads will do an acre. I then set hands to spreading manure, and commence ploughing in seven yard lands, (as above) immediately after the spreader so as to plough in the manure whilst wet, in order to prevent evaporation; and on each day's ploughing whilst the ground is moist, sow the wheat or rye, it comes up much quicker than if left until dried to dust. The same will apply to all kinds of seeds; these lands will be found on trial to be of suitable width to sow at two casts of 10½ feet each; I then harrow lengthwise first, and cross harrow until enough.

On the following spring (about the first of March,) I would sow one bushel of plaster and six quarts of clover seed, (as aforesaid on the oats) but if not accomplished until the first of April on the ground becoming hard, it will be much best to run a light harrow over the wheat or rye, after sowing the seed,—if it should tear up some of the wheat, do not be discouraged, for moulding the roots of the balance will more than compensate for the loss, and the clover seed will do better than that which was sowed earlier, not being so liable to be injured by frost.

In this way I would soon have all the land under clover, and consequently in a state of improvement, provided it is left as a cover to the land, it must not be eaten off by stock, or else our labour and expense are lost, for by its *shade* and *decomposition* the improvement is effected, of course the fewer stock the better, unless kept up and fed in summer on green food, and in winter on roots. In this way the stock is better kept, and will increase the profits of the farm by increasing the manure.

A PRACTICAL FARMER.

* The time I prefer for sowing wheat, is from the 25th day of September to the 10th day of October. If the land is good it will do later—1½ bushels of seed is sufficient per acre, as late as the 10th of October, after that date increase the seed on account of want of time to stool. If the land is very strong we may increase the seed to 2 bushels.

Rye on a poor soil may be sowed a month sooner than wheat, and on rich, a month later. One bushel of seed is enough, except when too late, then increase the seed accordingly.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1820.

Our subscribers have already been given to understand that much as we are devoted to their interests, and anxious as we are bound to feel to make the best return for their *punctuality*; yet these feelings and objects must ever be unqualifiedly subservient to our public duties. These duties for the last 6 days have been of the most anxious and embarrassing nature, and will we hope, account for any want of variety

or of interest in the contents of this number of the Farmer.

The perpetrators of the murder of the driver and robbery of the mail, have been happily secured, and, as far as we have yet the means of forming one, we are of opinion that all the money has been recovered; but the numerous letters of inquiry which must grow out of this extraordinary occurrence, will necessarily demand all our attention for some days to come—and the only time we can appropriate to the more agreeable employment of communing with the farmer, will be at night at the fire-side. The very place where, most probably, he communes with the editor.

THE MAIL ROBBERS.

The mail robbers have made to the District Judge, a free and voluntary confession—without having received any promise, and without having been induced to entertain any hope of pardon or mitigation of punishment. As relates to the public, the only satisfaction or utility resulting from their disclosures, is the confirmation of the opinion, that there were no other persons concerned in the horrible transaction. Their own account also strengthens the hope that all the money has been recovered.

Of the *particulars* of their confession, rumour, with her thousand tongues, will doubtless tell as many tales. We attended at the taking of their confessions, and have already stated all that we conceive it to be proper to relate at this time, or material to be known, until the unhappy offenders shall have been arraigned before the proper tribunals representing the community, whose laws have been violated. They are in the hands of the law—let them be dealt with fairly and impartially, experiencing in the mean time neither cruelty nor insult.

In offering the first number of the second volume of the Farmer, a curious coincidence occurs.—The first number ever issued contained an account of some uncommonly fine cattle and sheep, brought to this market by our worthy friend Barney, of Port Penn, Delaware, celebrated in a way, in which monarchs might gladly emulate him. In the ways of *industry*, of *peace*, in labour to increase and perfect the good things, and the comfortable enjoyments of the domestic board. He has it is true, like some monarchs, caused much good blood to flow, but that blood has not been mingled with the tears of human affliction, it has not cemented the fabric of tyranny.

In this number we have to present an account of another lot of sheep and bullocks, from the same well managed farm, not for the purpose of being read, admired, and forgotten; but to excite the spirit of emulation and rivalry in that sort of conflict, where emulation and rivalry can never do harm to the parties, and must always do good to the country.

It was our intention to have given this statement much more in detail, with facts and reflections, as to the breed, growth, treatment, &c. &c. of the animals, but under the extraordinary

pressure and anxiety of the last week, we are fairly worn down, and the kind reader must take the will for the deed.

The Beeves.

Weight of the Cattle slaughtered by Messrs. JOHN & GEORGE RUSK, and sold in our market on Saturday last:—

	wt. lbs.	height feet. in.	long. ft. in.	wethers feet. in.	middle feet. in.
Maryland Heifer, raised by Gov. Ridgely and fattened by Mr. Barney	1117	4 8	10 6	8	
Delaware Cow, raised and fattened by Mr. Barney	1342				
Virginia Steer, raised and fattened by Mr. John Wilson	1499	5 2½	128½	8 9	9
Pennsylvania Steer, raised and fattened by Mr. McIntyre of Chester county	1741	6 1	126½	9 1½	9 10
Maryland Steer, raised and fattened by Mr. Lee of Hartford county	1025				
Neat Beef	6724				
Tallow	1274				

* From the tip of the nose to the root of tail.

NOTES.—THE MARYLAND HEIFER was, in form, one of the most beautiful animals we ever beheld, and very clearly demonstrated, the advantages of attending to blood; we understand her to have been of the Gough and Bakewell stock. The sire of the former and the dam of the latter. The Bakewell blood, indicated by the round barrel body, small bones, straight back, neat head, appeared to us to predominate. She was four years old *fast*, as the term is, that is, the last spring; she was bred by Governor Ridgely, whose wealth and patriotic exertions have been liberally bestowed upon, and have very eminently contributed to, the improvement of our live-stock; she has been the last year in possession of Mr. Barney, by whom she was fattened, according to his usual system; fine white clover, and English grass pasture in summer; shelter, fresh clear water, good upland hay and Indian corn meal, and Ruta Baga, in winter, in small quantities at a time. The great secret being to "keep them always a going;" that is, never to cloy their appetite or let them go backward in flesh; these remarks apply to the fattening of all his cattle, for further particulars, see first volume of the Farmer, under the proper head.

DELAWARE COW, not so properly called, because she came from New York, was bought at two years old, and saved as a breeder from her extraordinary size and good form—she was six years old past. From her Mr. Barney has three calves—she was milked until last harvest was a year, and then turned off to fatten—was fed the first winter moderately with meal and Ruta Baga—had the run of the pasture last summer, and this winter fed as freely as her appetite, always good, would bear—from 8 to 12 quarts of Ruta Baga, and as much of meal per day, given at three different times.

VIRGINIA STEER.—Of the management of this fine animal we have no particular information—if we are not mistaken, we have sometimes bought fine beef, from the same farm, at Mr. Rusk's stall, and hope to see much more from the same state, where the American Farmer has so many generous friends and contributors of valuable information.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STEER was an animal of immense frame, being higher perhaps than any ever seen in this country; but a comparison of his weight with his inches, shows his base blood. He exhibited, in every point a striking contrast to Governor Ridgely's heifer, being deficient in precisely that which constituted her excellencies.

THE MARYLAND STEER we did not see, as he came late, but we have heard a good account of him. We do not certainly know, but we believe these rare animals were sold to the victuallers, for from 10 to 12½ cents per pound of neat beef; and were retailed at various prices, regulated by the choice of pieces, none higher than 15 cents. We had the good fortune to come in for the two bullocks' tongues, and a good slice of the heifer's brisket; and the most fastidious epicure, whether an alderman or a bishop, could not desire to see finer meat.

TWENTY BAKEWELL SHEEP.

Total weight, - - - 2333
Average weight of each, - - - 116½ & ⅜
Total of tallow, - - - 665
Average of tallow for each sheep, 33½

These sheep were of the *pure* Bakewell breed—that is a breed which may be said to have been *manufactured* by Mr. Bakewell, sometimes called Dishley, from the name of his farm, sometimes Leicester, from the name of the county.—His object was *small bone*, much meat, and a disposition to fatten on the outside of the carcass, selecting from common breeds, individuals most conspicuous for these qualities, and then breeding in and in, the breed has been *made*.—Many of these 20 sheep cut from two and a half to four inches of clear fat on the ribs. His sheep are managed and fed very much as his cattle are, with this exception, that instead of *meal* he gives them for the most part the Indian corn *unbroken*—Mr. Barney observed to the Editor of the Farmer that he had attentively read the essay published in this paper, headed, "Five Minutes Reflections on the Management of Sheep," by a Marylander—and that he could add nothing to the valuable information there given—for his process in fattening these sheep, see the account in the first Vol. of the Farmer, under the proper head.

We must beg the critical reader to overlook the crudeness of this hasty sketch, as we really have not time to revise a word of what we have said.

☞ A few of the first volume of the American Farmer remain on hand, and may be had well bound for \$5.

Present Prices of Country Produce in this Market.

Actual sales of WHEAT—RED, per bushel 1 00 to 95 cts. WHITE, do. \$1—CORN, white, 51 to 52 cts—Yellow do. 53 cts.—SHAD, Susquehanna, untrimmed, No. 1. \$5. Do. No. 2, \$4 50—HERRINGS, No. 1, \$2 75—BARLEY, New England, 75 cts—Maryland Tobacco, several hogsheads, Patuxent, sold the present week for \$7 50 & \$9.—A few hogsheads, wagon, do. at \$12—Virginia Tobacco, five or six hogsheads, at \$6 50 to \$7.—FLOUR, from the wagons, \$4 25—WHISKEY, from do. 28 cts.—NORTH CAROLINA STAPLES, TAR, \$1 75—TURPENTINE, soft, \$2 50.—ROBIN, \$2.—PITCH, \$2 50—SPIRITS TURPENTINE, 40 cts—BLACK-EYE PEAS, 56 cts. WHITE BEANS, \$1.—COTTON, 16½ to 17 cts.—BACON, Hog, round, 8 cts.—LARD, first quality, 11 to 12 cts.—

PRICES CURRENT

AT BALTIMORE:

Carefully revised and corrected every Thursday.

ARTICLES.	PER	RETAIL PRICES.
BEEF, Northern mess	bb. 15	
No. 1. - } wholesale.	13	
No. 2. - }	11	
Bacon, - - - - -	lb. 16	
Butter, Ferkin, wholesale.	- - 18	
Coffee, first quality, - - -	- - 33	
second do. - - - - -	- - 27	28
Cotton, - - - - -	- - 27	
Twist, No. 5, - - - - -	- - 45	
No. 6 a 10, - - - - -	- - 46	50
No. 11 a 20, - - - - -	- - 53	80
No. 20 a 30, - - - - -	- - 80	1 20
Chocolate, No. 1, - - - -	- - 33	
No. 2, - - - - -	- - 28	
No. 3, - - - - -	- - 25	
Candles, mould - - - - -	box 20	22
dipt, - - - - -	- - 18	19
spermaceti, - - - - -	- - 45	scarce.
Cheese, American, - - - -	lb. 10	15
Feathers, - - - - -	- - 60	65
Fish, cod, dry, - - - - -	qtl. 3 50	
herrings, Susquehannah,	bb. 2 75	retail.
mackerel, No. 1 a 3, - - -	- - 6	9
shad, trimmed, - - - - -	- - 7 75	7 87
Flour, superfine, - - - - -	- - 5 50	6
fine, - - - - -	bb. 5	5 50
middlings, - - - - -	- - 4 50	5
rye, - - - - -	- - 4 a	4 25
Flaxseed, rough, - - - - -	cask none.	
cleaned, - - - - -	bush do.	
Flax, - - - - -	lb. do.	
Hides, dried, - - - - -	- - 12	15
Hog's lard, - - - - -	- - 12	13
Leather, soal, - - - - -	- - 25	30
Molasses, Havanna, - - -	gal. 62½	75
New Orleans, - - - - -	- - 75	
sugar house, - - - - -	- - 1	
Oil, spermaceti, - - - - -	gal. 1 50	
PORK, mess or 1st quality,	bb. 18 a	20
prime 2d do. - - - - -	- - 16 a	17
cargo 3d do. - - - - -	- - 14 a	15
Plaster, - - - - -	ton 5	
ground - - - - -	bb. 1 75	
Rice, - - - - -	lb. 6	
SPIRITS, Brandy, French, 4th proof	gal. 2	3
peach, 4th proof - - - -	- - 1 25	1 50
apple, 1st proof - - - -	- - 75	
Gin, Holland, 1st proof -	- - 1 50	
do. 4th proof - - - - -	- - 50	60
do. N. England - - - - -	- - 1 50	2
Rum, Jamaica, - - - - -	- - 75	
American, 1st proof - - -	- - 35	40
Whiskey, 1st proof - - -	- - 18	20
Soap, American, white, - -	lb. 9	12
do. brown, - - - - -	- - 19	
Sugars, Havanna, white, - -	- - 12	13
brown, N. Orleans, - - -	- - 25	28
loaf, - - - - -	- - 20	a 25
lump, - - - - -	- - 70	
Salt, St. Ubes, - - - - -	bush 75	1
Liverpool, ground, - - -	- - 12	
Shot, all sizes, - - - - -	lb. 7	
TOBACCO, Virginia fat, - -	cwt. 6 50	
do. middlings, - - - - -	- - 5	5 50
Rappahannock, - - - - -	- - 6 50	7 50
Kentucky, - - - - -	- - 25	37
small twist, manufactured,	lb. 50	75
pound do. - - - - -	- - 63	
TEAS, Bohea, - - - - -	- - 75	a 100
Souchong, - - - - -	- - 75	a 150
Hyson Skin, - - - - -	- - 1 25	a 150
Young Hyson, - - - - -	- - 1 75	
Imperial, - - - - -	- - 80	
WOOL, Merino, clean, - - -	- - 40	
unwashed, - - - - -	- - 65	
crossed, clean, - - - - -	- - 35	
unwashed, - - - - -	- - 37	
common country, clean, - -	- - 25	
unwashed - - - - -	- - 33	
skinner's - - - - -	- - 33	

A New Establishment,

For the promotion of Domestic Economy.

It becomes us, advocating as we sincerely do, every improvement which has a tendency to promote economy in our domestic habits—to express our satisfaction at seeing that Mr. E. ERENCH has undertaken to furnish, at No. 1, Lovely Lane—PREPARED RYE COFFEE, as a substitute for West India coffee. His is not simply a burnt rye, it is a laboriously and judiciously prepared COFFEE, after a manner practised by no other person that we know of, and in point of flavour is we are informed little, if any, inferior to West India coffee. It will be well for those who are in the habit of purchasing, to notice that FRENCH's coffee is done up in square packages and suitably labelled.

From all that we have lately seen and heard, in relation to this item of domestic expenses, we do not doubt that rye will, to a very great extent, supersede the use of coffee, which is already falling in price, and must yet fall much lower. A friend of ours, whom we know to be a man of excellent taste, and not disinclined to indulge, innocently, in all the good things of the table; moreover, an abundant provider and aided in all domestic management by a most notable and thrifty partner; we have heard him declare, after full trial, that in his estimation the rye thus prepared, equalled the imported coffee in taste, and is now altogether used at his table under a conviction that it is more wholesome.

In great innovations of this sort, however, the main point to be gained is to conciliate the Lady of the house; no decent husband would push these good creatures rudely out of the old track, even of their prejudices; but every one knows that to gentleness, persuasion, and coaxing, there are few points they will not yield. In one important matter only, has it been said, their settled ideas of propriety were never known to give way to their complaisance. It has been observed, that no man ever yet obtained such complete mastery of his house as to have on his table a pig boiled whole; and it must be admitted, that this is strictly an in doors affair, with which he has no right to interfere. To return to Mr. French's coffee—no one ought to complain of hard times, and still use West India coffee, at its present prices.

COBBETT'S
SELECTED SEEDS.

The subscribers have been appointed by Mr. John Morgan, seedsman of Philadelphia, his agents for the disposal of the various kinds of seeds selected by Wm. Cobbett, a supply of which is now opening by them, consisting of every description suitable for the garden or field, FRESH, and just IMPORTED. Among the number are the celebrated "Rata Baga," or Swedish Turnip: also the "Mangle Wurtzel," a root justly deserving the attention of every farmer.

For the convenience of those who wish to supply themselves with an assortment of the different seeds, boxes containing a portion of each kind, accompanied with a pamphlet by Cobbett, giving directions and remarks on the proper mode of culture, can be had ready put up—price \$5.

Persons at a distance, who forward the money, may be certain of receiving good seeds.

SMAUEL BOSE, & CO.

Market Street Bridge.

Red Clover Seed.

An additional supply of Clover Seed of superior quality, just received, and for sale by

GERARD T. HOPKINS.

3mo. 29.

J. P. CASEY,

Seedsman, &c. No. 2, Hanover Street.

(Next to Barnum's, late Gadsby's)

Returns his friends and the public his sincere thanks for the liberal support he has received since his commencement in business; and informs them he has received his general supply of SPRING SEEDS, &c. &c. per the Amelia, via New York, from Amsterdam, and Belvidera from Liverpool. He has also received from the Northern States, per the Paragon, a quantity of native seed; and from different gentlemen in this state SEEDS of a superior quality, all the growth of 1819; and warranted sound good seeds, and true to their kinds. The articles now imported are too numerous for an advertisement; suffice it to say there is every thing necessary for a garden.

From Casey's knowledge and experience of more than 20 years in the cultivation and study of plants and seeds in all their various branches, and the respectable correspondents he has in different parts of Europe and this country, with men of knowledge, worth, experience, and integrity, he hopes to give general satisfaction. To accommodate the public at this season, his store will be open from sun rise until 8 o'clock, P. M.

As Casey is about establishing a botanical and flower garden, he solicits the aid of those who are interested in that delightful science, by sending him plants or seeds of any description, indigenous or exotic; for which they will receive plants or seeds of equal value.

Agricultural Seeds, etc.

J. P. CASEY, Seedsman,

NO. 2, HANOVER ST. (NEXT DOOR TO BARNUM'S, LATE GADSBY'S)

Has received per the Belvidera from Liverpool, the following

SEEDS, &c.

[ALL WARRANTED GOOD AND OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,] VIZ.

St. Foin	Those potatoes will produce in eight weeks after planting
Burnet	
New French Lucern	
Broad leaved white Dutch clover	Hengoland Beans
True marbled Mangle	Extra fine ridge Cucumher
Wurtzel, or root of scarcity	True Cape Brocoli
Spring Vetches	Canary and Hemp Seed
True transplanted yellow	Coriander & Caraway do.
Ruta Baga, that will not start if sown at an early period	Superfine Flour of Mustard
Renold's turnip	Boiling or split Peas
Cabbage, under ground	Dou Archangel Matts, that will answer for protection in winter and shade in summer
Large Amsterdam Cabbage	Everlasting Flax, or Linum Perenne
Cattle Cabbage	Everlasting Pea, or Lathyrus, Latifolia
Rape, or Cole Seed	Maw Seed, or Papaver
Bullock Turnip	Somniferum, from which opium is extracted
Scarbrick do.	A variety of Grape vine plants, which were raised from the single eye, not from layers or cuttings, adapted to this state: the names and particulars can be had at his store.
Yellow and white Norfolk Turnip	
Chou d' Mille tete, or 1000 headed Cabbage	
Early seed Potatoes of sorts, viz.	
Red Foxes' seedling do.	
White do. do.	
New earley kidney do.	
Early pink eyed do.	
Lancashire Prize Gooseberry Trees of sorts.	

ALSO, A VARIETY OF

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

Books on Gardening, Botany, and Agriculture. Garden Tools, &c. &c. &c.